ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *deaden* and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions; and we ſhould not remember any thing, but 'till the next impreſſion. *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* 6.

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator*, N°. 487.

Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what *deadens* the ſenſation of the brain by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fai. Queen.*
They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras, p.* i. *can.* II.

DEAD-LIFT. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herſelf will ſhiver and diſbranch
From her material ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to *deadly* uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
She then on Romeo calls,
As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden's Aurengb.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

DE'ADLY *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haſte,
And aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*
John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languour; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward languiſhing. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doef*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shak. Mac.*

The chief deſign here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more eaſy and expeditious way to inſtruct ſuch as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any ſins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*
Thus you may ſtill be young to me,
While I can better hear than ſee:
Oh ne'er may fortune ſhew her ſpight,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes;
Nor tears, nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oh, that men's ears ſhould be
To counſel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
Whilſt virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondeſt call, blind to her greateſt charms. *Roſc.*
Not ſo, for once indulg'd, they ſweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*
Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight:
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' infulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*
The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to ſay. *Donne.*
A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears *Dryd. Æn.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For juſtice *deafens*, and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.

2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*] Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker, b.* 4. *ſect.* 14.

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing *much* joined with the word *great.*

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt a great *deal* than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*

There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker, b.* iv.

To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*;
But ſorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*
What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The charge, ſome *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax, b.* v.
Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, let them reſt aſſured, that they have ſo much the more reaſon a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*

The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe, by throwing his thoughts together in a ſtudied confuſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid ſupport,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would eaſily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only

only ſomewhat tranſparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caſt out, to thy houſe. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryd. Fab.*

The buſineſs of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 237.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her bleſſings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philoſophers and great men of antiquity been poſſeſſed of the art of printing, there is no queſtion but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 184.

If you *deal* out great quantities of ſtrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To ſcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iſſue felt,
When hiſſing through the ſkies, the feather'd deaths were
Dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* reſounding blows,
'Till the proud battlements her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay.*
His liſted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals*, in whiſtling air, his empty blows. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by ſpeech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himſelf. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholeſale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and ſell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two perſons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiſeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereſt than he hath in either. *Bacon, Eſſay* 55.

3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own underſtanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.

Suiters are ſo diſtaſted with delays and abuſes, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* ſuits at firſt, is grown not only honourable, but alſo gracious. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cauſe; which is a popular way of preventing juſtice, that ſome men have *dealt in*, though without that ſucceſs which they propoſed to themſelves in it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all ſets of authors, there are none who draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

True logick is not that noiſy thing that *deals* all *in* diſpute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debaſed and confined it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill.

Neither can the Iriſh, nor yet the Engliſh lords, think themſelves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Who then ſhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt? Milton.*

If a man would have his conſcience *deal* clearly *with* him, he muſt *deal* ſeverely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exerciſe this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus alſo *with* other nations. *Tillotſon.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, becauſe nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cauſe, as well as of the men, who had been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with.

If ſhe hated me, I ſhould know what paſſion to *deal with.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, eaſy to be *dealt with* whilſt they ſtand in fear. *Heyward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to ſee
You're not ſo perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not ſo before: a word which is now almoſt grown into diſuſe.

All ſeed is white in viviparous animals, and ſuch as have preparing veſſels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

DE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with theſe ſmall *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.

What theſe are!
Whoſe own hard *dealings* teach them to ſuſpect
The thoughts of others. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who adminiſter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who ſitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b.* ii.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deſtiny: he muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Intercourſe.

It were to be wiſhed, that men would promote it to the happineſs of one another, in all their private *dealings*; among thoſe who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addiſ.*

3. Meaſure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceſſary to us in the purſuit of piety. *Hammond's Fundam.*

4. Traffick; buſineſs.

The doctor muſt needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years *Swift's Bickerſtaff detected.*

DEAMBULATION. *n. ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word δέκα; in Engliſh, teſt; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) ſo there are two means of creating theſe *deans*; for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *Congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing, the king yielding his royal aſſent, and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are, by a ſhorter courſe, inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is alſo applied to divers, that are of chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windſor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Eſſex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were of great uſe in the church: they were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. Uſe your beſt means to prefer ſuch to thoſe places who are fit for that purpoſe. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

DE'ANERY. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his ſucceſſor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Inſtead of the deans, make the *dean'ry* double. *Swift.*

3. The houſe of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and diſpatch it quickly. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DE'ANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [deop, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ſter hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear. Shak. R.* III.
The *dear*, *dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon's Ovid. Metam. b.* ii.
And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.

What made directors cheat the South ſea year?
To feed on veniſon when it ſold ſo *dear.* *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a* dear *year.*

4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for *deer*; ſad; hateful; grievous.

What fooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their mercies,

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